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File to MGKW-4892
1 May 1950
(Mar. 23, 1950)

1. HELENA ABRAMCHIK (ABRAMCHIK) was born on August 6, 1908, at Sychevsk in the Vilna region of Belorussia. He attended high school at Minsk and Lublin, graduating from the latter. From 1925 to 1929 he was in Przem, attending the College of Commerce and Charles University, with degrees of "Magister-Ingénieur" of commerce from the former and "Magister des Lettres" from the latter.

2. Entering Czechoslovakia illegally in 1934, ABRAMCHIK established close connections with Václav ZACHAROV, head of the Belorussian government in exile. ABRAMCHIK is reported to have been a minister of the Belorussian Peoples Republic among the emigres since 1934. He has resided in Paris since 1935, engaging in political indoctrination and some aid to Belorussian exiles. During World War II, he organized volunteers for the French Foreign Legion.

3. On March 12, 1943, ABRAMCHIK succeeded Václav ZACHAROV as president of the Belorussian Peoples Republic among the emigres. ZACHAROV had been president from 1938 to 1943. The Belorussian emigration is split in two major directions: the Belorussian Central Council (BCK or Belorussian Tsentrálne Rada) headed by OSTROVSKI, and the Council of the Belorussian Peoples Republic (BCK or Belorussian Narodnaya Rada) headed by ABRAMCHIK. In 1943, ABRAMCHIK made an illegal trip to Belorussia where he contacted anti-German guerrillas. Upon his return to Berlin in November 1943 he was arrested and expelled to Paris where he was kept under Gestapo surveillance.

4. Since World War II, ABRAMCHIK, who is considered to be the real leader of the movement for Belorussian independence, has maintained contact with approximately 500 Belorussian organizations throughout the world and with even certain refugee groups and committees; he has travelled to Denmark, Sweden, Western Germany, Belgium, England and the United States. At present he is in New York, having arrived November 27, 1949, on a visitor's visa which expires May 31, 1950.

5. ABRAMCHIK is stated to be the head of an unidentified Liberation Union in Paris. This organization may be identical with "Union Belorussienne de France - CHARRON", of which ABRAMCHIK is a leader. He is considered to be thoroughly hostile to the USSR and is an advocate of political and cultural independence of Belorussia from Poland and the USSR, possibly within the framework of a regional or world federation of states. He maintains friendly contacts with Western governments, including United States authorities. Up to December 1948, he allegedly received messages from VITKOVSKI, the leader of the Belorussian partisan forces operating within the USSR.

6. The BCK mentioned above as headed by ABRAMCHIK is also known as the ABRAMCHIK group and has its headquarters in Charkov or Lugansk. It is largely Russian oriented and favors an independent Belorussian state. The ABRAMCHIK group has apparently been penetrated by a high-level Polish intelligence agent who has been said to be in frequent contact in recent years with ABRAMCHIK in Paris. It has been reported that this agent was previously

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appointed Russian officers of the NKVD to the Communist Government in
Berlin. Assignment of one then allegedly provided to supply the agent with
a letter of introduction to his German contacts. Another member of the
NKVD is said to have given this same agent lists of names of German
politicians of international interest. In spite of protection of the organiza-
tion by Soviet and British agents in Europe, it is believed that American
and the immediate connections are reasonably thorough and reliable.

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